The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,601.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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a line, but no Advertisement found as less than eight lines.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,485 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th June 1873, at P.M.

June 1873.		July 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Negapatam	9
,, Carwar	28	,, Milo	11
July.		,, Coconada	13
,, Narrakal	1	,, Nagapatam	14
,, Alleppy	2	,, Trincomalee	15
,, Tuticorin	4	,, Gopaulpore	15
,, Colombo	5	,, Pamben	16
,, Galle	6	Arrive CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

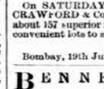
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PENANG, 688 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		July 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	21
,, Kurrachee	7	,, Fao	24
,, Guadur	7	,, Bushire	23
,, Muscat	9	,, Bunreh	26
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Linga	27
,, Linga	13	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Bushire	15	,, Muscat	31
,, Kuweit	17	,, Guadur	August 2
,, Fao	17	,, Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st June 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gavin, will be despatche don WEDNESDAY, the 25th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 688 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY	
on the 24th,		on the 1st	
of each month.			

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	45	30	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which posses es the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from defect-rious India Rubber. Manufactory—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—96, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Wellington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London and BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 20th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Fentiman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th June 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 30th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,513 tons and 450 H.P.,) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 27th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL and COMPANY.
38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed property situate at Grant Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by the undermentioned property on the premises, by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of Forar ground or garden together with 2 Bungalows, cooking rooms and stable, standing thereon, situate at Grant Road in the Sub-division of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2,303 square Yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 162 and 163, and assessed under Nos. 67 and 68 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north partly by the house of Ibhiam Abdool and partly by Governme.t ground, on or towards the south by Grant Road, on or towards the east by the house of Vujeerun Bebee, on or towards the west by the house of Rustomjee Eduljee Sukra.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COTTON PICKINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Mr. Dewa Gunjadour.

20 to 22 Candies Cotton Pickings.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARE.

On SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder a superior lot of first class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 19th June 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Price Goods, &c.

A few articles of Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Washdrobes, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English built, self driving Park Phaeton by Ness Brothers, nearly new.

A set of Double Galloway Harness.

A English Black retriever Dog.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Stock of Law and Miscellaneous Books.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sub-mit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Administrators, General and the Mortgagee, a valuable stock of Law and Miscellaneous Books, belonging to the estate of J. F. Cleary, Esq., deceased.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a First Class Mahogany Grand Square Sympathetic Piano by Soundy and Co. nearly new, a Handsome Engli-h-built Barouche by Ness, made to order, a pair of Handsome Bay Australian Carriage Horses, sets of be-t English German Silver Carriage Harness, a splendid collection of choice and rare Plants, &c., at No. 63, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Payne, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 19th June 1873.

NOTICES.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

EIGHTH EDITION, Post Free, 3s. 8d.

ON the FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS and DEBILITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM : their Causes, Symptoms, Treatment, and Cure.

By F. B. COURTENAY, M.R.C.S. England.

"The aim of the Author is to present a common sense view of the nature, consequences, and treatment of a class of mental and typical diseases very prevalent and most distressing, the victims of which have hitherto been too often terrified in all sorts of ways by philanthropists—often ill-advised by physicians—and preyed upon in the most shameless manner by quacks."—*Medical Circular.*

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 18s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Pinchbeck, plated on Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Measuring Watches, specially adapted for use in India ; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. A Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years.)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.

These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, 23rd JUNE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mrs. BENNEE.

THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE THIS SEASON.
KINDLY ASSISTED BY THE
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

Production of the great Historical Drama in six Tableaus, by Alexandre Dumas, and translated by R. Soutar, Esq., entitled,

"CATHERINE HOWARD,"

PRODUCED WITH THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES OF THE PERIOD 1542, AT A COST OF Rs. 2,000.

CHARACTERS.

Henry VIII. (King of England)	Mr. David Owen.
Athelwold (Earl of Northumberland)	Mr. W. Bennee.
Duke of russex	Mr. Milbanke.
Duke of Norfolk	Mr. Stanhope.
Grand Chamberlain	Mr. St. Andrew.
Lieutenant of the Tower	Mr. James Darrell.
Fleming (An Alchemist)	Mr. Mornmorency.
Executioner	Mr. Herbert.
Princess Mary	Miss May Godfrey.
Catherine Howard	Mrs. Bennee.
Dame Kennedy	Mrs. Montague.

The Performance to conclude with the Screaming Farce,

"WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH."

John Small	Mr. F. Sydney.
Benjamin Buzzard	Mr. Edinborough.
Gilman	Mr. W. Bennee.
Sally	Mrs. Bennee.
Miss Lucretia Buzzard	Miss May Godfrey.

PERFORMANCE AT 9 SHARP.

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

THE s.s. NUBIA, from SUEZ, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. LOMBARDY, from Southampton, 22nd May 1873.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. RHONE, from LIVERPOOL, 18th May 1873.
S.S. AUSTRALIA, from Southampton, 15th May 1873.
Balance of Cargo ex BALGARIAN, from Liverpool, 5th May 1873.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, up to noon, on SATURDAY, 21st instant, for the DISCHARGE of the CARGO of the wrecked Ship MONT PELLIER, now lying stranded at Alibagh.

The Cargo consists of about 1,720 Tons of Teak Timber, in Squares and Scantling.

The Parties tend-ring to undertake to discharge the Cargo, to place the Logs in a place of safety on shore, to watch it, and finally to for-ard and deliver it at Bombay as soon as the weather will permit.

A depo-it of Rs. 4,000 to be paid as security for the fulfilment of the Contract.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, Ship Montpellier.

Bombay, 18th June 1873.

BOMBAY BOAT CLUB.

There will be a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this CLUB on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., in Mr. Oan's Office in the High Court.

1. To receive the Accounts.
2. To appoint a Committee and a Secretary.
3. To consider any other business that may be brought forward.

WARRE PRESCOT,
Acting Secretary.

TREACHER and COMPANY,
LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

Invite attention to the following efficacious

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS:

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM
(SUCCUS TARAXACI)

This preparation of Taraxacum contains all the medicinal properties of the plant, and is one of the most valuable remedies for diseases of the Liver and disorders of the Digestive Organs. In large doses it acts as a mild Aperient. In various Chronic diseases its continued use as an Alterative is attended with excellent results.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER'S COMPOUND PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

The vegetable Mercury, Podophyllin, is so combined in these Pills, with tonics, and other alteratives, that they form an Aperient of great value in this country.

In Bottles—Rs. 1.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA :

Prepared with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the ingredients of which it is composed.

The beneficial effects of this preparation as an Alterative and Restorative have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent Practitioners.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

UNDER advice received by Telegram this day we are compelled to increase the prices of the following Clarets One Rupee per dozen, and which will now be as follows, viz. :—

	Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. a.	Per dozen. Pints. Rs. a.
Larose	19 0	11 0
St. Julien	17 0	10 0
Medoc Red Cap.	15 0	9 0
Do. White Cap.	13 0	...
Petit Medoc	11 8	7 8

This increase in the value of Clarets is occasioned by the late severe frosts in the Wine Growing Districts which have severely damaged the coming crop.

It will also shortly necessitate an increase in the prices of Champagnes, Hocks, and Cognacs.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

18th June 1873.

J. & E. ATKINSON.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.
Cordova Exhibition, 1872.
Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c.' manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .....D. S. KEMP & Co.

WANTED.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN having a residence in the best part of the Fort, open to the breeze from all quarters, can ACCOMMODATE TWO GENTLEMEN with Board and Lodging, or Board only. References given and required. Address W. G., Office of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUM RATES.

The Undersigned are now authorised to ACCEPT RISKS on NON-HAZARDOUS GOODS in the European part of the Fort and Colaba, at greatly reduced Rates of Premium.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th June 1873.

NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES (30) THIRTY PER SHARE, will be PAID to SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, on production of Share Certificates from and after the 23rd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, in 23, Shamajee Hassajee Street, Mandvee Bunder.

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th June 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FIRE PREMIUMS.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS on PIECE GOODS, TWIST, METALS and other non-hazardous Goods in the European part of the Fort and Colaba, at rates showing a reduction in some cases of over 20 per cent. on those formerly charged

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP for some time past carried on by the Undersigned under the Firm of KING & Co., at Bombay and Liverpool, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.—Dated this 1st day of June 1873.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
ROBERT WOOD BARKER.
BRYAN MEYRICK KING.
FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON.

With reference to the above Notice, the Undersigned will continue to carry on the Firm of KING & Co. at Bombay under that name on his own account.

FRANK G. JEFFERSON.

Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SPECIAL TRAINS FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SPECIAL TRAINS from CALLIAN to NAREL on SATURDAYS, and from NAREL to CALLIAN on MONDAYS, for MATHERAN PASSENGERS, both running in connection with the Down and Up Callian Local Trains, will be DISCONTINUED until further Notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1873.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of SELLING LIQUOR, BHANG, and GANJA, in the KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE, for the year commencing 1st August 1873, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Collector's Cutchery, at Dhoolia, on the 30th June 1873.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. MOORE,
Acting Collector of Khandeish.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Camp Dhule, 9th June 1873.

BAPTY'S BREAD, is sold at 10 lbs. for the Rupee, and is known as the cleanest and purest Bread in Bombay.

CABIN BISCUITS Rs. 13 and 15 per cwt. SHIP BISCUITS (reduced price) Rs. 11 per cwt. Superfine Flour, in 28 lbs. tins, Rs. 3-12-0 ; per cask, 196 lbs., Rs. 25.

Bran 10 annas per maund.

BAPTY'S PASTRY is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Try BAPTY'S fresh ROYAL BISCUITS.

58 Falkland Road, and 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOOSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets	Per lb. 1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	,, 2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	,, 2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 2	2 8
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH-MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Bar-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms, Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to them two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

13th June 1873.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of their SEASON'S STOCK of G

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JUNE 1873.

EXCHANGE on London remains the same, and not much business offering.

Government Securities are firmly held at the prices quoted. ●

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....1s. 10 11/16.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10 ¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 7/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞ to 99½
Do. demand..... 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do, demand..... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111 to 111¼
Four & half per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9 0
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

No change; scarcely anything doing, either by sail or steamer. The Evangeline 441 tons, accepted Rs. 14,000 lump sum hence to Calcutta, thence to Mauritius and back to Bombay. Rs. 24 per ton is now offered same round.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 17s. 6d.
	Myrabollams	£1 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bills	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Spinning and Colaba shares at better rates. Bombay and National Bank closed steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,42½
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	780
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	267½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L & C.	150
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109 1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	13 10/0	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19 6/5 1	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land
1,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	2,000
500	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,400
5 *	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	450 pm.
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,125
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all	100*	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,125
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,190
99	1,000	a	10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,160
800	2,500	all	50p.c.	Oriental	3,135
600	2,500	2,400	16p.c.	Royal	2,250
530	1,000		...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,859	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,700
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,475
200	5*1	all	50 p.c.	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	5,500
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,400
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	6,700
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	675
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	667½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	460
180	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,650
450	1,000	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	1,900

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet without any change in price. First holders are, however, steady, and are refusing to sell except at our quotations. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

3,630	pieces	Grey Madapollams	32 in.	24 yds.	3 lbs.	at Rs.	2	2 9
1,500	,,	,,	,,	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 ,,	at ,,	2 2 3
500	,,	Shirtings	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ ,,	at ,,	5	14 0
1,200	,,	White Jaconets	36 ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	at ,,	1	13 0
2,800	,,	German Prints	24 ,,	28 ,,	,,	at ,,	8	0 0
500	,,	Blue Or. & Wh Pri	24 ,,	28 ,,	,,	at ,,	4	3 0

COTTON.

The market closed very quiet, without however any quotable change in rates. The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—

25	candies	New Bhownugger	at Rs. 207
25	,, ,,	Wadwan	at ,, 200
25	,, ,,	,,	at ,, 203
25	,, ,,	Ahmedabad	at ,, 208½

YARNS.

6,000	lbs. Mule	No. 40's	at 11½ as. per lb.
4 500	,, ,,	,, 40's	at 11½ as. ,,
3,000	,, ,,	,, 49's	at 11½ as. ,,
4,500	,, Water	,, 30's	at 11½ as. ,,
3,000	,, Green	,, 40's	at 16 as. ,,
3,000	,, Orange	,, 40's	at 15 15/16 as. ,,
3,900	,, ,,	,, 40's	at 15 13/16 as. ,,
1,500	,, Imperial	,, 40's	at 14½ as. ,,
3,600	,, Turkey Red	,, 40's to 60's	at 25½ as. ,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 14th June 1873.

Open 413½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,754	0	0
Merchandize	96,936	0	0
Earth Trains	348	0	0
Electric Telegraph	454	0	0
Total Rs.	1,41,514	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching	46,318	0	0
Merchandize	1,09,643	0	0
Earth Trains	1,328	0	0
Electric Telegraph	598	0	0
Total Rs.	1,57,887	0	0
Decrease Rs.	16,373	0	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Nubis (s)	Hall	Suez, June 6.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Punjaub (s)	Sanders	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Gardner Colby, Dunbar, for Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Ship Evangeline, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 17th June, 12-40 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer Thetis from Aden arrived last evening.

GALLE, 18th June, 2-34 P.M.—French steamer Provence from Aden arrived.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June
14 Jean Ingelow.....Sillabar.....Boston, Jan. 9.
Tethys .....Evans.....Liverpool, Feb. 27.
City of London.....Brown.....Liverpool, March 8.
Alexandra .....Jonyhin.....Liverpool, Mar. 14.
Kedar .....Bartley.....Buenos Ayres, Apr 5.

DEPARTURES.

June
14 Ghazeepore .....
Jason.....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 4 Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, Suez, with mail.
4 Derby, s.s , Newman, London.
4 Behar, s.s., Dundas, Bombay, with mail.
5 Sarthe, French Frigate, Massias, Toulon.
5 Nicolai, s.s., Schutze, Suez, passed to Singapore.
6 Dalhousie, M. M., s.s., Warner, Red Sea.
6 Queen Victoria, s.s., Butler, Calcutta.
7 King of Netherlands, s.s., Moats, Holland.
7 Alfred the Great, ship, Lawson, Newcastle.
7 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, ship, Nacoda, Jedda.
7 Fatta Wadood, ship, Nacoda, Jedda.
8 Persia, s.s , Murello, Genoa.
9 Provence, s.s., Brunet, Marseilles.
10 Geelong, s.s., Babot, Bombay.
10 Hindoo, s.s., Kerr, Calcutta.
10 Rifleman, H. M. S., Gilson, London.
10 Hydaspes, s.s., Rogers, Calcutta.
10 Tribune, s.s., ship, Wade, Cardiff.
10 Ava, s.s., Rousseau, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

June 4 Egvan, s.s., Hall, Amsterdam.
4 Futtay Sultan, ship, Nacoda, Bombay.
5 Countess of Elgin, ship, Nacoda, Jedda.
5 Mirzapore, s.s., Parish, Bombay.
5 Behar, s.s., Dundas, Suez.
5 Derby, s.s., Newman, Colombo.
6 Sarthe, French Frigate, s.s., Massias, Saigon.
6 Queen Victoria, s.s., Butler, London.
7 Asia, ship, Mellan, Calcutta.
7 King of Netherlands, s.s., Moats, Batavia.
8 Fatta Wadood, ship, Nacoda, Calcutta.
9 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, ship, Nacoda, Calcutta.
9 Persia, s.s., Murello, Bombay.
10 Provence, s.s., Brunet, China.
10 Geelong, s.s., Babot, Suez.
10 Hydaspes, s.s., Rogers, Suez.
11 Hindoo, s.s., Kerr, London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

May 18 Adriatic, s.s. Taylor, from Liverpool.
20 Kestrel, H. M. ss, Boulton, from Little Aden.
24 Dudley, ship, Nacoda, from Little Aden.
25 Prince Rupert, ship, Morson, from Cardiff.
26 Adriana, ship, Gilles, from Newcastle.
26 Asiana, ship, Hadwin, from Shields.
26 Charles Bab, ship, Chapman, from Liverpool.
June 6 Dalhousie, s.s., Warner, from R-d Sea.
7 Alfred the Great, ship, Lawson, from Newcastle.
10 Riffleman, H. M. S., Gilson, from London.
10 Ava, s.s., Rousseau, from Shanghai.
10 Tribune, ship, Wade, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Knight Companion, 81 boxes bar soap, Surufally Mahomedally; 10 crates earthenware, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co.
Doxford, 75 boxes bar soap, Heptoola Ahmedally.
Penguin, s, 38 cases whiskey, National Bank of India.
Elgin, s, 15 cases cott n thread, Framjee Ardaseer Dawur; 17 cases old tom, Bomanjee Maneckjee Punthuky.
Janet Court, s bales paper, Allibhoy Abdool Currim and Co; 40 cases table salt, Essabhoy Tyabally; 11 casks lead pipe, Hussonally Cassomjee; 5 cases candles and 25 cases table salt, Surufally Heptoola.

FROM GENOA.

Asia, s, 25 cases wine, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glec Maiden, 3 bales cotton, C ajee Ludha; 140 bales cotton, F C Gangjee; 30 bales hemp rope, S S Nanabhai Walla.
Alpine, 103 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.
Centurion, 50 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co.
Elcano, 300 bales cotton, Kilick Nixon and Co.
Calla, 20 bales cotton, Brail, Buttonsey; 100 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Meherji Mistri Co; 972 cags linseed, Jowar, Sassoon and Co.
Elgin, s, 491 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 50 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 15 bales wool, Casom Ramjee; 63 bales cotton, B Bejunjee; 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 9 bales hides, E L S Forwarding Agency; 4,400 bales coir yarn, Mcgjee Mooljee; 23 bales hides, C Nanjee; 13 bales hides and 3 bales sk ns, Munjee C ya Bowa Ca sum Rowtid and Co; 26 cases mother of pearl shells, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 7 bales hides, Canjeebhoy Lalljee and Co; 45 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 9 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 22 bales wool, L Tuckchund.
Pocohontas, 28 bales hemp, Jewraj Goculdass; 11 bales hides, K Nanjee.
Beejwafer, s, 105 bales cotton, V Ebram and Co.
Sandringham, 183 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa, s, 4 cases Umritsar shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 6 bales skins, Ed Boudry and Co; 1 case tortoise shells, Currimbhoy Husson; 49 bundles teeth, Huckabhoy Vullybhoy; 33 cases Persian mother of pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hasoum; 25 cases mother of pearl shells, John Campbell and Co; 9 cases moye teeth, A Ahmed.

FOR HAVRE.

Orissa, s, 67 bales cotton, Bheemjee Shamjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 200 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Biebe and Co; 5 bales hides, G Sigg and Co; 85 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia, s, 3 bales skins, A Trading Company.

FOR SUEZ.

Orissa, s, 1 bundle shawls, Cayawally Tyebally,

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 768 bags saltpetre, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Caldew, 100 bags rape seed, W Nicol.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 18th June, 11-45 A.M.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 81, rainfall 20 cents.

CARWAR, 18th June, 5-50 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·90, rainfall 42 cents.

MANGALORE, 18th June, 9-45 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·78, rainfall 38 cents.

TUTICORIN, 18th June, 5-15 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 95, barometer 29·73.

VISAGAPATAM, 18th June, 5-15 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 89.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th June, 8 P.M.—Latest datas from United Kingdom, via Russia, 18th June, 1-30 A.M.; via Turkey, 17th June, 2-50 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 17th June, 5-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 18th June, 10-50 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 17.

Swaine, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on transfer, from Colombo.
Begbie, Lieutenant, Bengal RE, on sick leave, from Agra (June 16).
Trevor, Colonel, H M's 54th Regiment, on exchange, from England.
Macgregor, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from England.
Greathed, Colonel, Bengal RE, from furlough, from England.
Morris, Major, Madras Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Monslow, Captain, Madras 2nd Cavalry, on leave, to Madras.
Firebrace, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, to Teethul.
Lester, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Hogge, Major, 66th Regiment, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Cresswell, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Macnaghten, Major, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 14.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :—

Capt M Protheroe, 1st Assist Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to be Depy Supt, with effect from the date of Major F L Playfair's transfer to another appointment.

Capt R J Wimberley, Offg 1st Assist Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to be 1st Assist Supt, with effect from the above-mentioned date, in the room of Capt M Protheroe, Capt Wimberley will continue to officiate as Deputy Supt during the absence on leave of Capt Protheroe.

Mr E H Man to be 3rd Assist Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

Mr J N Homfray and Mr F A de Roepstarff to be Extra Assist Supts of the 1st Class.

Mr T E Tuson and Mr O H Brookes to be Extra Assist Supts of the 2nd Class.

Capt W B Birch, 2nd Assist Supt and Offg 1st Asst Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th ultimo.

Mr G D Grimes is appointed to officia te as 2nd Assist Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, with effect from the 6th ultimo.

The following temporary transfers and appointments are made in the Central India Horse :—

Capt H M Butler, Second in Comd and Squad Officer, 1st Regt, to officiate as Second in Comd and Squad Officer, 2nd Regt, with effect from the 10th of May 1873.

Capt A J Bannerman, Offg Second in Comd and Squad Officer, 2nd Regt, to officiate as Second in Comd and Squad Officer, 1st Regt, with effect from the 10th of May 1873.

Lieut R J H Wyllie, 1st Squad Subn, and Offg 3rd Squad Officer, 1st Regt, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his own duties as 1st Squad Subaltn, during the absence on leave of Capt Miller, or until further orders, with effect from the 30th of April 1873.

Lieut J Dell Lynch, Offg 1st Squad Sub, 1st Regt, to officia as 3rd Squad Officer of the same Regt, with effect from the 30th of April 1873.

Col L Pelly, C.S.I., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, vice Col J C Brooke, who vacates consequent on his admission to Colonel's allowance.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for three months, beginning from the 1st June 1873, or from any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Mr C B Kleinwächter, Assist Accountant Gen, N W P.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Richard Thomas Lyons, of the Medl Depart, in Medl charge of the 28th (Punjab) Reg N I,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt R H Palmer, of the Ben S C, Ex Eng, D P W, Punjab, is allowed an extension of leave to the 18th Feb 1873, the date on which he reported his return from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G G O No 1129 of 1870.

H E the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps,—Lieut (Bt-Capt) E A Money, of the Ben S C, 1st Squad Subt, 4th Punjab Frontier Force, to be Adjutant.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Department, No. 1231, dated the 20th May 1873, the services of Lieut-Col M Thomson, of Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in Chief.

The undermentioned Officer of the Penl S C, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieut-Col, is admitted to the Colonel allowance, with effect from the date specified under the operation of G G O, No 908 of 1866, para 61, Clause 5 :—

Lieut-Col (Bt-Col) John Cheap Brooke,—12th June 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet
United Kingdom	June 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 30	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 0	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 5 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Offices from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4 9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At 5 P.M.	At 5 P.M.
Friday ..... June 20	Friday ..... June 27

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Notice is hereby given, that under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Offices. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Offices. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M	7-30 A.M
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednagar and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bangly parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0 0
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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

THROUGH THE NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS, MR. MENIST WILL PROLONG HIS STAY FOR ONE MONTH.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,
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RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoveries of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut aglass the grain they injure the eye; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

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DOMESTIC OC

another, though not perhaps those he is most ambitious of, have been conferred on Sir Bartle during his absence. He has been made a member of the Royal Commission for International Exhibitions, and Sir Henry Rawlinson has resigned in his favour the President's chair of the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Henry spoke of his friend at the dinner on Monday as "that good man and excellent geographer;" but I imagine Sir Bartle would like above all things to be counted among the great statesmen and diplomatists of England, and the mission to Zanzibar gave him an opportunity of winning this distinction.

The reception of the Shah of Persia will probably be the grandest thing of the kind witnessed in England since the Emperor Napoleon paid us a visit in the days of the *entente cordiale*. The news of the honours paid His Persian Majesty at St. Petersburg, and to be paid him at Berlin, has stirred us to emulation, and Parliament is to be asked to give the Ministry an unlimited vote of credit for entertaining him with a hospitality that shall throw that of all other nations into the shade. This determination to be hospitable to our guest is all very well; but the press makes a great mistake in supposing the most splendid festivities will suffice to impress the Shah with a sense of our greatness as a nation. The *Times* speaks with the utmost complacency of the effect likely to be produced by the display of English opulence which may be witnessed in carriage-thronged Piccadilly every afternoon. But I doubt if foreigners are thrilled by the patriotic enthusiasm which is supposed to glow in the bosom of every British foot-passenger as he watches the unequalled show of carriages and horses passing through the Park. Perhaps even all Englishmen are not so satisfied as they ought to be with the signs they see in the streets and the Park every day, of the unparalleled self-indulgence, to use Mr. Gladstone's phrase, of the upper and middle classes of their fellow-countrymen. Not long ago I accidentally overheard one workman say to another, as they stopped on their way home to look at the riders in the Row, "I say, Bill, if I had my way I would have some of them beggars down, and you and I would have a turn at that sort of thing." Foreigners, of course, are free from this feeling of class hatred; but on the other hand, many of them are apt to speculate on the fate of our accumulated wealth in the spirit of Blucher looking on London from the dome of St. Paul's, and muttering—"Ah, my God, what a city to plunder." Wealth, in fact, moves them to envy, not respect; and if it be true, as Mr. Gladstone tells us, that if we had been advancing since 1815 at the rate of progress of the last thirty years, we might have started at the Battle of Waterloo with nothing and still be as rich as we now are, it is obvious that the temptations to foreigners to hate and assail us have been multiplied a million-fold since Blucher's time. I think, therefore, that we ought not to be content with showing our magnificence to the Shah after the fashion of the competition-wallah who was so bent on maintaining the dignity of the English Government in the eyes of the natives that he used to drive in state every morning in his carriage-and-four from his house to the magistrate's office a hundred yards away. The *Times* reminds us that Lord Mayo knew how to rival even Oriental state, and says there are some men amongst us who could do like Lord Mayo. But no one will maintain that Lord Lawrence, who despised ceremony, was not as much respected by the natives as Lord Mayo, who cherished it. There are certainly plenty of people at home who are fond of ostentation, and who would have no objection to gratify their taste at the public expense, especially if they had the satisfaction of seeing their names in print alongside of that of a real Oriental prince. But it seems to be time that some limit were placed to the passion of modern notoriety-hunters for stars and robes of honour and state receptions. It was not by these arts that England rose to greatness, and she will not keep her rank among nations by adopting the fashions of other countries. Of all the orders of knighthood, I cannot help thinking that the Star of India has been made to appear the cheapest. It has been given away so freely that one might fancy its sole *raison d'etre* was to enable the organisers of public dinners in London to get together a band of fifteen or sixteen K. C. S. I.'s who have nothing particular to do to give dignity to their feasts.

The Indian Court of the International Exhibition has been opened this week; but the show is a very poor one in comparison with last year. The general arrangement is pleasing enough, but any one who takes the trouble to examine the contributions will see that, without the help of English tradesmen and of loans from private gentlemen in England, the Court would have been more than half empty. The most interesting contribution is a gallery of water-colour sketches by Mr. W. Tayler (the well-known Commissioner of Patna, who has been the victim for sixteen years of the misrepresentations of Sir Frederick Halliday). Mr. Tayler has no pretensions to be a great artist, but many of his sketches are exceedingly clever, and there is certainly no collection in existence which contains so great a variety of views of Indian scenery, or represents so many different races, classes, and incidents of Indian life, from that of the English magistrate to that of the humblest villager. The picture marked out by Dr. Birdwood (who has charge of the Court, and is as indefatigable as ever) for especial honour, is one representing Dr. Hooker collecting rhododendrons from the natives in the Himalayas a quarter of a century ago. This picture has a historical interest, but artistically it is by no means one of Mr. Tayler's best, and the engraving taken from it is simply abominable. For a really good landscape there is nothing better than the Hindoo boy riding out on a buffalo across the paddy fields on a regular monsoon day. For skill in portraiture the sketch of the three Lamas Mr. Tayler persuaded to sit for him at Darjeeling bears off the palm. The carpets in the Court are almost all from London shops. Bombay has sent an appalling quantity of work-boxes and other things of that kind, which are now a drug in the market. For utter vulgarity and tastelessness of design commend me to the specimens of Cutch silver work after the model of the tea service ordered by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald when he was Governor of Bombay. Why will not Anglo-Indians let the natives stick to their own fashions, which are nearly always good? Their patterns are the despair of British workmen (though while I was in the Court the other day a man from Birmingham called and offered to copy any pattern in the Exhibition so exactly that no one would be able to tell the difference), and there is some gold jewelry in this Exhibition from Central Asia, in which the art supposed to have been re-discovered by Castillani a few years ago, of inlaying patines of gold on worked gold is seen to be alive to this day, and never to have been lost in Asia. Dr. Birdwood assures me, too, that he sent last year to Minton the receipt for making the much-prized turquoise blue on the Scinde pottery (which sells at high prices here, though the specimens selected at Bombay are very poor), and that Minton has hitherto failed in turning the gift to account. Mr. J. S. Mill, in a well-known passage, explains the superiority of Indian artificers in certain things, by saying that by them "certain fabrics are carried to as high excellence as can be given by patience, quickness of perception and observation, and manual dexterity, without any considerable knowledge of the properties of objects;" but this explanation, the best I have ever seen, leaves the matter as obscure as ever. One thing is certain, that the English workman is profiting in artistic taste and sensibility by these Exhibitions at the expense of all competitors, as may be inferred from the advance shown by English pottery and similar arts at Vienna; and if India remains unmoved, she will be beaten ere long in her own arts, though the secret of her supremacy in colour and design may be hid from her imitators. Among the other articles worthy of notice in the Court are a case of wild dogs of the Deccan, stuffed by Ward, a very good case of insects, and another of silkworms, prepared by Mr. Frederick Moore of the India Museum, and some of the pith temples from Madras, which are eagerly bought up here at high prices. The general inferiority of the Exhibition is due to the competition of Vienna, and in some degree, as I have already explained, of Bombay also.

Now that my evidence before the Finance Committee has been "corrected and supplemented" by the *Times of India*, I find, to my surprise, that I have nothing either to alter or withdraw. The remarks of the *Times of India* on the local taxation and tribute to England questions require no comment from me. The sole criticism on my evidence about the purchase of the Elphinstone property is that I went too far in saying the price of the shares fell at one time to Rs. 330. I gave this figure on the authority of an old resident of Bombay, who told me he had known of transactions at the price, but I was careful not to use it as the basis of my argument, lest I should be accused of exaggeration; and I therefore took the minimum as Rs. 500, at which price Sir C. Wingfield, a member of the Committee, had himself bought shares. Any candid reader of my evidence will see at once that I was most careful to keep within the mark in everything I said on the subject. But of course what has chiefly irritated the *Times of India* and its friends, is my evidence about the Carwar Railway. The Elphinstone business is a bygone scandal, and, as Colonel Kennedy told the Legislative Council in the debate on the Port Trust Bill—"The shareholders have got the money, and you can't get it back again; and, as we have no sense of shame, it doesn't matter in the least what you say." But the Carwar Railway job has not been consummated yet; and therefore anyone who shows while yet there is time to stop it that it is a job, must be disparaged and vilified to the uttermost. The *Times of India* is unable to pick a hole in my evidence; so it falls foul of me for saying that Mr. Grant Duff was in earnest when, after I had contrasted the views of the Secretary of State with those of the Government of India as expressed in their despatches of last August, he hastily intimated that the Secretary of State was not at all likely to sanction the making of the line. Only one construction could possibly be put on the language and tone of the Under-Secretary of State; and when I read the *Times of India's* article, I thought the special correspondent referred to must have been suggested by some clumsy joke made in the Elphinstone Circle after tiffin by the not very wise head of a great firm, and dutifully chuckled over by an applauding chorus of clerks, brokers, and shipmasters. But I see that the special correspondent of the *Times of India* really did write that Mr. Grant Duff only meant to banter me and to expose my ignorance. With all respect for Mr. Grant Duff, who by the way is not given to bantering, I think that if he had attempted anything of the kind, it is not my ignorance that he would have exposed. But the special correspondent is good enough to publish his reasons for coming to this conclusion. The subject "is not," he says, "in his line," and he "was not present," when I gave my evidence; in other words he neither knows nor cares anything about it; but somebody, who also certainly was not present, told him Mr. Grant Duff was only chaffing, and he chooses to believe his informant. There can be no doubt who this "somebody" was. Mr. McIllwraith said something of the same kind to a friend of mine; and the special correspondent of the *Times of India* is the intimate friend of Mr. McIllwraith, whose guest he was last year in Bombay. Could you have a better instance of the adage that "one fool makes many"? Here is a superstructure of ignorance and heedlessness built on a foundation of ignorance and malice for the benefit of the *Times of India* and its credulous readers.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 30TH MAY.

SINCE my last we have encountered and survived a political crisis in France. M. Thiers has resigned the Presidency, and Marshal MacMahon has stepped into the place amid the acclamations of an immense portion of the French people, and the acquiescence of the rest. Even the extreme Republicans content themselves with boasting of what they will do in the future, and the Communism of Paris and the large towns keeps judiciously *perdu*, in awe of the gallant soldier who would be obeyed with enthusiasm by an immense army if he were to let it slip on the rabble that takes to barricades. The most wonderful result of all, however, was seen on the Bourse. Only a month ago, if M. Thiers kept his bedroom for an hour longer than usual, the busy whisper went circling round that he was ill, and plump went the Rentes down ¼ or ½ per cent. People could not bear to contemplate the idea of his death; after that it would be the deluge. It was no unusual thing to say that every day of his life was a gain to the cause of order and peace, and speculations as to his possible successor took a despairing tone, as if no conceivable result could be quite favourable. The Duc d'Aumale, Changarnier, a triumvirate—many persons and combinations were thought of except the one thing which has come to pass. But within the past fortnight the Right or Royalist and Imperialist parties have matured their plans with a determination, a completeness, and a skill for which no one had given them credit, and they kept their secret with admirable reticence. They had fixed upon Marshal MacMahon and, what is more, had gained his consent. Once upon a time the mere threat of M. Thiers to resign was enough to bring the Assembly to his feet; now, on the contrary, the angry Royalists resolved to expel him from power. They outvoted him, accepted his immediate resignation with enthusiasm; at once by their President, M. Buffet—himself a Royalist, lately elected in place of Grévy, a Republican, who resigned in a sulk—offered the honour to MacMahon; received his acceptance in half-an-hour, and then provided him with a Ministry of Orleanist, Legitimist and Imperialist elements. Even the guard of gensdarmes in waiting on M. ie President—trusty old soldiers to a man—performed the task of changing from the Prefecture to the Marshal's head-quarters with a promptitude which no civilian functionary could have evoked. In a few hours everything was settled without fuss, noise or tumult; order was triumphant, the "gentlemen of the pavement" were nowhere. It was a constitutional *coup d'etat* of the most successful character. The Bourse is closed on Sunday, but on Saturday, as hints of the approaching victory of the right became known, Rentes rose; late at night on the Boulevards they rose still higher, and on Monday they bounded up nearly 2 per cent. It was a reproduction of the events of December 1851, without the violence, the midnight treachery, or the bloodshed. And the cause of this buoyancy of the Bourse was in both cases the same; the moneyed and middle classes felt reassured because the chief of the state was at the same time the man whom the army would follow implicitly. Nobody doubts the honesty, patriotism and unselfishness of MacMahon; the soldiers are devoted to him; he does not profess to be a statesman, and therefore the politicians of the Assembly entertain no jealousy as to his aims; he simply desires to maintain order and peace and to uphold the authority of the Assembly, as the depositary of the nation's will. Hence the satisfaction of the Bourse and the undisguised glee of the mercantile classes at the recent change. It is not my province to enter on politics. I am here only reproducing the views of strictly business classes; but I must point out that Marshal MacMahon's Ministers hold free-trade opinions, and that the general impression is they will throw overboard the last and still incomplete commercial treaty with England, repeal the taxes on raw materials, especially on cotton, wool and oils, and will rather borrow fresh money to cover a possible deficit than smother industry under a load of fiscal exactions so utterly opposed to sound economical notions as those on which M. Thiers was obstinately bent. It is likely enough that the new Government may find it impracticable to carry their policy fully into effect; but the great fact is that their disposition is liberal in fiscal matters; that the most able of their independent supporters, M. Rouher, is a thorough free trader, and that the rank and file of the country gentlemen, who are the Conservative party, have all their interests bound up in free interchange with England. Thus if MacMahon keeps in power, the interests of trade and industry will be no losers.

Our own money market has taken a slight turn towards stringency again, and as gold continues to ebb away for the Continent, the chances of further rise in the Bank of England rate of discount are again coming up. If it should move to 7 per cent. it would not probably continue long at that figure, as money would be largely attracted from abroad, including the United States. The settled condition of France is also favourable to steadiness in the supply of money, since the confidence which the trading and propertied classes have in the new order of things will bring out hoards which would otherwise be kept concealed, and the sound position of the Bourse will aid in the absorption of a large part of those foreign securities which in less favourable circumstances would be poured on our stock exchange, leading to a withdrawal of money from this side.

I observe in the Liverpool advices serious complaints still about the condition of some American cotton received there. It had been stated that the trickery and fraud were so glaring that the merchants of that virtuous emporium felt utterly disgusted. The *New York Financial Chronicle* however takes upon itself to rebut these charges as "entirely unwarranted." It then turns the tables as follows:

> That there is much poor cotton in this crop all admit; and that some aggravated cases of false packing have come to light is unfortunately a fact; but no one condemns these instances of fraud more unqualifiedly than our shippers. Nor do we understand this language to refer to such cases; it is intended to assert rather, as the next sentence in the circular clearly indicates, that Liverpool merchants who have bought contracts find now that the deliveries being made to them by Americans are "below the class guaranteed," and hence the "trickery and fraud." To see the utter improbability of this charge, two facts should be remembered.
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> First.—These Liverpool merchants who feel so indignant are losing on these contracts, and the American merchants, if they make a correct delivery, are making out of them fully 1d. per lb. For instance the class represented by the circular in question have been bulls, and large buyers at full prices. America, having sold to Liverpool a very considerable quantity for future shipment and delivery at from 10d. down to 9d., basis of middling, much of it with the clause "nothing below good ordinary." Here is a clear large profit on the speculation to the American merchant if he makes a correct delivery.
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> Second.—But if the American merchant makes a wrong delivery or tender, the contract becomes cancelled, according to the Liverpool rules; he cannot make another tender, but loses all he would have gained, and the Liverpool merchant gets clear of his contract. How utterly improbable it is, therefore, that the entire body of American cotton merchants have banded together to cheat themselves by an improper tender out of all they have made in their speculation, and thus relieve their English cousins of these extremely unfortunate contracts. This is the charge—such are the facts. Let those believe it who can.
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> Third—Is it not barely possible that there is something in the nature of a "cover" (slightly similar to the cry of "stop thief," which the light-fingered gentry are apt to indulge in) in this wail which comes across the water. We are knowing to the fact that cotton, supposed to be above the standard, has been rejected this spring in Liverpool, when tendered, on the ground that it was below good ordinary, and the contracts have been cancelled. There are very many more of these same contracts becoming due, and perhaps, by such charges as this a prejudice may be created which will help to get them also cancelled so as to discountenance all "trickery and fraud." According to our idea, as Liverpool has been worsted in the speculation, the proper course would be to pay up and take a fresh start.

On the other hand I observe in a letter just received by a Liverpool house from one of the cotton ports, the following remark:—"The planters this season have sent to market about 200,000 bales of cotton, which before the war was allowed to remain in the fields, and this worthless trash is counted as good cotton, and goes to swell the receipts! We bought last week 30 bales at 7¼ c per pound, which price will hardly pay expense of picking and sending to market." From this fact, if we can depend on its accuracy, it would seem a fair inference that the supply of cotton really available for use is much less than it looks, and that spinners may ere long become sufficiently conscious of that fact to become more active buyers than they have been for some time past.

The accounts of the growing crops in the South are by no means generally favourable. On the contrary the unseasonably cool weather early this month, following a protracted spell of dry cold weather in April, is dwelt upon as securing that the crops must be very late, while replanting will in some cases be wanted. About the 8th of this month rain became frequent and an excessive moisture was thus apprehended. The Georgia advices may be described as actually gloomy. One alarmist in that State writes:—"Cotton is drying as it comes up. I have never seen anything like it. The drenching rains have exhausted the guanos. They will prove worthless." If this is not an absurd exaggeration, there must be a heavy loss to the planters in some places, for the use of fertilisers has rarely been so general as this season in one or two States. The area planted is mostly larger than last year—in Alabama from 5 to 25 per cent. in different counties; in Mississippi from 5 to 10 per cent.; and in Tennessee a smaller increase. Labour is fairly abundant.

The Liverpool market this week has been steady in the face of large arrivals, and the feeling is altogether better. The labour movement is, however, again beginning to plague the unfortunate millowners, who no sooner see a chance of buying cotton a little cheaper and so covering themselves against possible loss on some of their contracts than they find their workmen using that very fall in cotton as a plea for advancing their wages. An agitation by some thousands of the hands in Oldham and other towns to obtain an advance in wages or reduction of hours has been started, and their memorial is very characteristic of that one-sided and prejudiced selfishness which is now the besetting curse of our working men. They make no reference to the fact that the cotton manufacture has been for months—almost years, indeed—unprofitable. They simply argue that a large part if not the whole of whatever benefit accrues from the fall in the value of the raw material should go into their pockets. They are to share the master's profits, and to have immunity from his losses! Such is life in Lancashire.

The only failure I have to announce is that of William Mallalieu and Co., merchants and general agents of Hatton Garden, in the American and Russian trades. Their liabilities are understood to be very large. This firm was once the agency of the Moravian Missions, and then went into more strictly secular business, the results whereof have proved unsatisfactory.

The half-yearly report of the Peninsular and Oriental Company is out this afternoon. It recommends an interim dividend for the half-year ending 31st March last at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Negotiations are announced to be now in progress with reference to the Ceylon and Australian mail contract, which will expire on the 31st December next.

THE THREATENED NUISANCE ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter which appeared in your issue of this morning, signed B., the writer must suggest some other reason than the injury to health that he says is likely to ensue from building stables before the houses in Hornby Row, because there exist undeniable proofs that the vicinity of stables to dwellings, however much an eye-sore or inconvenience otherwise, has proved conducive to health both in India and in England.

There is hardly a Dragoon barrack-room in Great Britain but which is either over or adjacent to a stable, and the death-rate and number of men in hospital has always been much less than in Infantry regiments, and in India the hospital returns show a larger percentage of sickness among Infantry than among Cavalry soldiers.

At Lahore in 1859 and 1861, the European Infantry and Foot Artillery had about twenty-five per cent. of their number in hospital, whereas the European Cavalry and Horse Artillery, whose barracks were close to their horse lines, had about 6 per cent.

FACTS.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—One case of cholera was reported to the police on Tuesday as having occurred at Girgaum.

MR. T. C. HOPE.—The *Surya Prakash* of Surat states that Mr. Hope, the Collector of the district, continues ill since some days past.

THE RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—This College opened on the termination of the summer vacation on the 4th inst. Three more students have joined the college, namely, the sons of the Rajahs of Loonawara, Barrya, and Sorruth.

THEFT OF QUININE.—Rustomjee Nusserwanjee, a chemist and druggist, residing at Breach Candy Road, reported to the police on Tuesday that a quantity of quinine, valued at Rs. 200, was purloined from his dispensary. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Yesterday at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, a Coroner's inquest was held on view of the body of a Parsee girl named Mithibai, about thirteen years of age, whose clothes accidentally took fire on the 26th May last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 14th June, was 41 feet 5 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period being 15 inches 11 cents.; in the corresponding week last year it was 35 feet 7 tenths, the rainfall being 31 cents.

THEFT OF BEESWAX.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. C. P. Cooper convicted one Babajee Luxumon and Ramjee Bhewa of stealing a quantity of beeswax, of the value of Rs. 49, the property of one Dajeebhoy Manockjee. The first prisoner was sentenced to three months' and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE annual race home with the new teas is now being run, the steamers Venetia, Agamemnon, Gordon Castle, Drummond Castle, and Nankin having left Hankow the end of May. By the last China mail we learn that the Venetia, which is a new steamer belonging to the P. and O. Co., passed Anjer four hours ahead of the Agamemnon, a very fast boat belonging to Holt's well known line.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Yesterday one Ismael Soophee was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Fort Police Court, with stealing two gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 50, the property of one Hajee Essa Hajee. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner, who is complainant's servant, had stolen the ornaments from off the person of his child. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK AT SURAT.—A native paper states that the business of the branch of the Government Savings' Bank at Surat has come to a dead-lock for the last two months by reason of the pass books being detained at the head office in Bombay. Complaints are very generally made by persons of small means, who are prevented from making deposits or drawing their money in any case.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Imperial.....Brusileria.
Quadrille	Perichole .....C. Coote.
Overture	Cenerentola .....Rossini.
Valse	Marguerite.....Godfrey.
Selection	Rose of Castile .....Godfrey.
Polka	Aurora.....Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

IT is with pleasure we announce that Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm Colonel W. V. Shewell as Quarter Master General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General. We are confident that this appointment will give general satisfaction, more especially to the members of the Barrack Department, whose interests and welfare General Shewell has always zealously watched. The army in the Presidency should be thankful that at the head of the Staff it has such liberal and true-hearted gentlemen as Brigadiers General Aitchison and Shewell.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE SQUABBLE.—This case was resumed on Tuesday, before Mr. Cooper, in which Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir, the proprietor of the Elphinstone Dramatic Club, and six other Parsees stand charged with having assaulted one Merwanjee Jehanghier and Dinshaw Nusserwanjee at the Grant Road Theatre on the night of Saturday the 31st ultimo. Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainants; Mr. Ferguson for the defence. Dinshaw Nusserwanjee, the second complainant, and three witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which the case was again adjourned to the 3rd proximo.

POONA GARDEN PARTY.—Though the weather was not very favourable for the Hon'ble Mrs. Deane's Garden Party at Government House a large number of visitors attended it. The carriages began to arrive a little after five o'clock and continued to roll up the avenue until about 6-30, when the ladies and gentlemen commenced to leave for their respective homes. The grass was very wet owing to the heavy rain which had fallen during the previous night and day, and the wisest of the party remained in-doors or walked about the gravel paths. The Reception was highly successful, though the Garden Party was marred by the previous rain.—*Deccan Herald.*

SWEEPERS IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—Lulloobhoy Soorchund, editor of the *Ahmedabad Samachar*, has adopted proceedings in the Court at Ahmedabad against the railway people who allowed a sweeper on last Dussera holiday to travel by the same train in which he (the editor) was a passenger. In the course of the enquiry, the station master of Ahmedabad, a Parsee convert, in giving evidence in the case, is said to have expressed his intention never to tolerate caste prejudices as long as he was at the station, and to force Hindoos of all denominations to sit side by side in railway carriages with people called Dhers and sweepers. This declaration in a public court has stirred up caste sensibilities in Ahmedabad: and a native journalist calls upon the railway authorities to annihilate the obnoxious station master at once.

MURDER OF BUTCHERS.—The Hindu inhabitants of Mawwa and other villages in Bhownuggur, like all other Hindus, never tolerate butchers to carry on their profession in their midst or even in their neighbourhood. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Hindus, several butchers opened shops in Mawwa a few days ago for the sale of meat. The consequence, we learn, has been that two of the butchers were murdered by the "mild Hindus" of Mawwa. Several of them have been taken into custody on suspicion. The permission given by the authorities to the butchers to open shops has been viewed by the Hindus as a great indignity offered to their religion or rather religious prejudices. Accordingly the inhabitants of Mawwa and twelve neighbouring villages have betaken themselves to sack-cloth and ashes; have shut up their shops; and have stopped all business. This looks like an impudent attempt made to intimidate the authorities to cater for the religious prejudices of the Hindus.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—A case was called on yesterday before Mr. Connon, in which Dewjee Ramjee and Demtry Ramjee were charged at the instance of Mr. John Duffy and Hajee Ahmed Abdoola with criminal intimidation, insult, and causing annoyance. This had its origin in the Parsee Towers of Silence case. Mr. Peile, junior, appeared for the complainants, and Dr. Dallas for the defence. On the case being called on Mr. Duffy was not present. Mr. Peile accounted for his non-appearance by stating that he (Mr. Duffy) on coming into Court this morning was led to believe by some of the clerks that the case was not to be proceeded with at present. The clerks of the Senior Magistrate's Court denied having seen Mr. Duffy that morning at all. In reply to the magistrate, Mr. Peile said he declined to have the case sent to the Criminal Sessions, and said he would be satisfied to have the defendants bound over to keep the peace. This proposition Dr. Dallas objected to, and said that the appearance of his clients was sufficient for the magistrate to judge whether they were the sort of men who would take upon themselves the audacity of insulting or annoying in any way a European so well known in Bombay as Mr. Duffy. After some further argument between the solicitors it was agreed that the complainants and the defendants should all be bound over to keep the peace, which was accordingly done in the sum of Rs. 200 each. His Worship then remarked that if Mr. Duffy did not accede to his giving the necessary bond, a charge would be framed against him and he would be taken into custody till the order of the Court was complied with.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.—John Boylan, a British born subject, a Private in H. M.'s 68th Regiment Light Infantry, was charged on Friday last, the 13th inst., before Lieut-Colonel G. C. Evezard, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Justice of the Peace, with theft in a dwelling-house. The complainant, one Rampursad Lallchund, a shroff, stated that on the afternoon of Thursday last, the 12th instant, the accused Boylan and another soldier visited his shop in the Cantonment Sudder Bazaar and took up some silver ornaments which were exposed for sale on a box and examined them several times, when the complainant remonstrated with them and told them that the ornaments were of no use to them as they were not intended for Europeans. The accused and his friend then left, but immediately afterwards Rampursad, on looking on the box, found that a bar of silver was missing. After some little difficulty the accused and others were arrested by the police, and when in custody the accused took out the bar of silver from his breast side pocket and flung it into an adjoining field, from whence it was brought to the police. The magistrate considered the case for the prosecution to be sufficiently clear and ample to substantiate the charge against the accused John Boylan, namely, that he had committed theft in a dwelling house, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code. This is the first occasion on which a European has been sentenced to imprisonment by a mofussil magistrate under the New Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872).—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MONTHLY Meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms this day at 4½ P.M.

HIGH COURT.—19TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

563-70—Tyabjee and Syani—L Bapoobhoy and others v Mancorebai widow and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

41-71—Shamrao—B Cassinath and another v Anundrao Bhaskerjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSE.

470-72—S. Pandoorung—Wishwanath Govindjee v Govind Narayen and others—K. Morojee.—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Oandas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr Hearn.

LONG CAUSES.

199-72—H E Hope—Ganchee Rajub Issub v Ooka Jewan and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

342-72—Shapoorjee—Premjee Cupoorchund and another v Rustomjee Byramjee and another.

345-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy v Peerbhoy Khimjee

350-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vella Veerjee v Gungaram Naroo.

365-72—Shapoorjee & Thakurdas—Oomer Jaffer and others v Safoorabai and another—Jefferson and Payne.

381-72—Garud—Toolsidas Dewjee and another v Visram Wagjee.

594-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hakoobai widow v Luckmidas Damjee and others.

780-71—Khunderao—Atmaram Manick v Wittoba Pandoorang—Jefferson and Payne.

241-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Chandoo Ragoonathjee v Bapoojee Narayensett and others—Ghandibhoy, Judge, Rimington, and Leathes.

404-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Sha Govurdhundas Cursondas and another v Esmail Ebrahim.

953-70—Munshi—Chintoba Purshotumjee v Thucker Ruttonjee Lalljee—Tyabjee.

356-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan v Khuttao Ganjee and another—Garud.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khaludina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinanath—Mody.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

334-72—Tyabjee—Mungesbrao Raghoonath v Fatmabibee widow—Dr Dallas.

108-72—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Khan Mahomed Dhurumsey—Dallas and Lynch.

102-72—Garud—Bhugwandas Munohoondas v Munmohundas Davidas and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

346-72—Jefferson and Payne—H Varreer Hajee &c. v K Meerally Dhurumsey.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Agee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP FUTHE SULTAN, 310 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Jeddah, 5th May, with a general cargo and 152 pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Joosub Noor Mahomed.

THE AMERICAN SHIP GARDNER COLBY, 1,135 tons, Capt. A. H. Dunbar, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,539 bales cotton, 59 bales wool, 2,803 cwts. linseed, 98 cwts. rape seed, 147 cwts. hemp, 320 cwts. horns, and 100 cwts. coir yarn.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. PUNJAB, 685 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Hogge and servant, Lieutenant Cresswell and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Rice and infant, and 9 deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. NUBIA, 1,033 tons, Commander W. H. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, 6th June, calling at Aden, with H. M.'s Overland mails, passengers, and the following cargo:—5 boxes specie, 53 packages stores, 1 bag clothing, 44 bales twist, 5 cases boots and shoes, 1 case linens, 14 bales woollens and worsted, 2 cases nuts, 4 packages ivory, 25 packages coffee, 2 cases plants, 941 packages merchandise, and transhipment cargo for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JUNE.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.		H. M.	IN. FT.
6 45 m	2 10	Thursday 19	0 23 m	4 9
6 46 a	4 5		0 40 a	2 7
7 56 m	3 10	Friday 20	1 24 m	5 5
7 44 a	4 10		1 51 a	2 5
9 2 m	4 10	Saturday 21	1 19 m	6 1
8 31 a	3 8		2 52 a	2 4
9 54 m	5 6	Sunday 22	3 18 m	6 8
9 23 a	3 7		3 47 a	2 4
10 40 m	6 0	Monday..... 23	4 50 m	7 4
10 10 a	3 6		4 38 a	2 5
11 23 m	6 4	Tuesday..... 24	4 33 m	7 3
10 53 a	3 6		5 21 a	2 7
0 5 m	6 4	Wednesday ... 25	5 15 m	7 2
11 34 a	3 6		6 4 a	2 8

Moon—New, 25th, 2h. 2m. A.M.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday. The Court was more than usually crowded by natives.

RE FARPIA NATHA.

Mr. Lang for the insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Marriott, on behalf of Messrs. Antrobus and Co., execution creditors, opposed the application. The Commissioner, following a precedent laid down by Mr. Justice Gibbs, refused the application.

RE DORABJEE EDULJEE.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The Commissioner said this was the third application of a like nature. Insolvent made the first application in person, but it was refused. The second application was made on his behalf by Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, but was also refused. Mr. Starling said he was not instructed as to previous applications, and asked his Lordship to reconsider his decision. The grounds of opposition were good grounds to be heard at the discharge, but there was no reason why insolvent should not be at large to protect his wife and family and to earn a livelihood for them. Mr. Ghandibhoy J. Mody opposed the application. The Commissioner said he saw no reason for altering his former orders, and refused the application.

RE DOSSA MOWJEE.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE LUDHA NENSEE.

Mr. Budroodin on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed the insolvent's application for an interim order. Insolvent had eighty-nine creditors, whose aggregate claim amounted to Rs. 55,239. The debt was on account of goods purchased by insolvent, but, strange to say, there was not a single debt due to the estate. Not a single account book had been made over to the Official Assignee. The application was refused.

RE ANDREW NAFIER DULLARD.

Mr. Ardasir B. Kapadia apposed an application made by insolvent for an interim order. He was, the learned counsel said, a resident of Hurdah, where he is a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. His object in coming to Bombay was to elude his creditors up-country; and his schedule appeared to be fraudulent, and he had not accounted for all monies received by him. His Lordship saw no ground made out by the opposing creditor; and the application was granted.

RE KAMJEE BAJPALL.

The insolvent applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Starling, on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed the application, which was refused.

RE FRAMJEE ADUBJEE.

The insolvent came up for a rule *nisi* for his discharge. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of a creditor, applied for a month's postponement. The insolvent offered no objection, and the application was granted.

RE PALLONJEE PESTONJEE BALLIWALLA.

Mrs. Cunningham, an opposing creditor, applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. In answer to the Commissioner, Mrs. Cunningham said the insolvent was the person against whom she appeared with her son before his Lordship in the Court at Poona. The petition was dismissed.

RE DHUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE RUTNAGHUR.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, on behalf of the trustees of the insolvent's estate, appeared to shew cause against an order made by Mr. Justice Bayley as presiding Commissioner on the 7th May last. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, appeared in support of the order on behalf of Jamsetjee Cursetjee Rutnaghur, the uncle of the insolvent.

Mr. Marriott stated that in November last the insolvents, who were merchants, came into difficulties, and called a meeting of their creditors, which was numerously attended, and at which it was resolved to carry on the business of the firm under inspectors. The opposing creditor and a few other creditors did not attend the meeting

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

WHILE it would be incorrect to say that the Derby has this year been decided amidst general indifference, there can be no doubt that the race excited far less interest than usual, and this may be accounted for by the fact that it was looked upon as a match between the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas and the representative of Germany. How all these calculations have been upset by the victory of a colt who was hopelessly beaten at Newmarket by three of the animals that succumbed to him on Wednesday, and how Hochstapler, believed to be the best horse seen since the days of Gladiateur, was unable to make the semblance of a struggle, are matters which need no further comment; but it is, at all events, satisfactory to reflect that the winner was bred by a sportsman whose name recalls the brightest day in the annals of the turf, and that he is now the property of another whose fair fame is above the reach of suspicion. Doncaster, originally named "All Heart and No Peel" (and every one must rejoice that such a name has been changed), was purchased by Mr. Merry at the sale of Sir Tatton Sykes's yearlings for 950 guineas, and although he did not run as a two-year-old, he was one of the earliest horses backed for Wednesday's race. When brought out for the first time at Newmarket to run in the Two Thousand Guineas he was so manifestly short of work that he found few supporters, and though he showed a bold front in that race, he did not attract much notice for the Derby, as it was thought that he could not make sufficient improvement in a month's time to give him any chance of reversing positions with Gang Forward and Kaiser. It was, in fact, the general opinion that he would not be thoroughly fit to run before the month of August, and the St. Leger was looked upon as the race where he would be most likely to distinguish himself. He was consequently allowed to remain at the extreme price of 40 to 1 until the very last; and of the large crowd that assembled in the Paddock to "take stock" of the different favourites, only a small fraction deigned to scrutinize the handsome chesnut colt whose name a few minutes later was upon everybody's lips. Mr. Merry has so long been struggling against a series of misfortunes which would have driven a less enthusiastic sportsman from the turf, that no one can begrudge him this unexpected success, and it is no exaggeration to say that losers as well as winners joined in the cheers which greeted the victory of the despised outsider. There were only twelve runners—the smallest field which has contested the Derby since Wild Dayrell won it in 1855—and of that number four at least were known not to possess the shadow of a chance. Gang Forward and Kaiser held their places in the quotations with remarkable steadiness, but Hochstapler had more enemies than friends at last, and the result proved that the incredulity of the former as to his prospects of success was not due to prejudice alone. He, like Doncaster, was thought to be short of work; but it is absurd to suppose that his ignominious performance can be correct, for by his running with Colonel and Hurlingham six weeks ago it is certain that he is above the level of a selling-plater, and such he would have to be considered if judged by his running of Wednesday. Leaving him and Doncaster out of the question, the race was the Two Thousand Guineas over again as Gang Forward and Kaiser, only separated by a head at Newmarket, ran a dead heat for second place, with Suleiman at about the same distance in their rear. Of the new comers, Chandos and Montargis ran best, but the former, as might have been expected, failed to stay the last quarter of a mile, and the French colt had not sufficiently recovered from the effects of a severe illness to stand the severity of the final struggle. Andred and Somerset were also unable to improve upon their Two Thousand performance, and Meter could not get as near to the front as his stable-companion Wenlock did a twelvemonth ago. Doncaster no doubt owes his victory to his stamina, which is greater than that possessed by any of his rivals, for it was only in the last fifty yards that Gang Forward and Kaiser were definitely disposed of. The latter came down Tattenham Corner in advance of the field, and gained considerably at this point upon Gang Forward, who, however, made up the ground thus lost in the ascent at the finish. There is so little to choose between this pair, that their next meeting, probably in the St. Leger, will be looked forward to with great interest, but at present it seems certain that Doncaster will again defeat them. But the complexion of that event may be changed altogether before the Ascot week is over, while the fact of Doncaster, Kaiser, and Chandos being among the entries for the Grand Prix de Paris, against Montargis, Boiard and Franc Tireur, will give that race an importance which it has not possessed since Blair Athol went over to meet the flower of the French three-year olds. Doncaster, like Gang Forward, is a son of Stockwell, and it would appear as if the produce of that wonderful sire were destined to achieve all the honours of the present season, for the One Thousand Guineas has already been secured by one of his granddaughters, who has a great chance of winning the Oaks as well. The book-makers must have reaped a plentiful harvest by the success of Doncaster, as the most persistent followers of Mr. Merry's colours did not venture to accord him more than a merely nominal support, while the money entrusted to Gang Forward, Hochstapler, and Kaiser (to say nothing of the other candidates), from first to last, was something enormous. Fortunately for those who assembled to witness the race, the weather was very fine, but it is questionable whether the attendance was so large as usual.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF M. THIERS.—MARSHAL MACMAHON APPOINTED PRESIDENT.

EXCITING SCENES.

THE crisis in France has terminated in a somewhat unexpected manner. M. Thiers and his Ministers have resigned, and Marshal MacMahon has been appointed President. The debate on the Right Centre interpellations was commenced on Friday, the 23rd inst, by the Duc de Broglie, who contended that the new Ministry had not been formed on a sufficiently strong Conservative basis. The Radical party, he asserted, was not a mere political party; it was a "social party," and its progress threatened the basis of all society as at present organized. The Government, the Duke urged, had, by their oscillations, contributed to the success of the Radicals, and seemed now likely to find itself dependent upon them. "It is in that position of dependence," the Duke concluded, "that the Cabinet would propose to us to take into consideration the new laws which are already opposed. If the Government persists in that course, we shall request it to stop, if it does not desire to go from danger to danger, from fall to fall, to perish suffering the fate of a victim while laughed at as a dupe. There is no chance of rising again from this point. I beg the Ministers to recall the Ministry of the Girondins, and to bear in mind that if they have at present flatterers, posterity is pitiless with regard to weaknesses of that kind." M. Dufaure followed on behalf of the Government. He denied that the Government had yielded too much to the Radicals. We sit in judgment (he said) on their doctrines, we blame them, and we are convinced that when they succeed there will neither be liberty nor order in France. The Minister went on to vindicate the new appointments; and said that if they had remodelled the Cabinet from that portion of the Assembly which is called the Left Centre, it was because the recent elections showed that it was necessary to take a part and recognize openly the Republican Government. M. Thiers, having announced his intention to speak, it was resolved that the Assembly should meet on Saturday morning for the purpose of hearing the President.

On Saturday morning the Assembly met at half-past nine, amid great excitement. M. Thiers at once rose, and said that the interpellation of the Right Centre was not merely an attack upon the Ministry, but an attack upon himself. He had accepted power under circumstances of exceptional difficulty, at a most critical time, as an act of devotion to the country. It was obvious that the views held by the majority in the Assembly were not the same as those held by the country. The upper classes were in favour of a Monarchy; the great mass of the people were in favour of a Republic. M. Thiers then entered upon a defence of the pacific policy he had pursued, and said it was one which had astonished Europe, and secured the confidence of foreign Powers. His enemies were forced to admit that he had drawn France from material chaos. But they objected that he had not succeeded in establishing moral order. He did not know what the "moral disorder" meant, of which every one heard so much. France was not in a demoralized state. She had been accused of immorality and irreligion by those very persons who boast that her churches were never so well attended. Then it was alleged that financial speculation had enervated the nation. Let those who make this allegation, M. Thiers said, cast their eyes over other countries. Headlong speculation was rife in the other capitals of the world, and was associated with less prudence and commercial honesty than in France. The only thing which approached moral disorder that M. Thiers could discern was the growing nervousness of the country, arising from the unsettled state of politics. The remedy for this was to give the nation a definitive Government in harmony with its political and industrial needs. The time had come for the Pact of Bordeaux to be set aside. Monarchy was practically impossible. His adversaries, the President said, called themselves not Monarchists, but Conservatives—and why? Because they knew that there was but one throne, and that it would not suffice for three aspirants. M. Thiers then defended the proposed Constitutional laws, and said that in bringing them forward the Government had chosen its ground between the Monarchists and the Radicals. Referring to the remark of the Duc de Broglie, that the Government were about to become the protégés of the Radicals, M. Thiers sarcastically thanked the Duke for his compassionate sentiments, and begged to return the compliment. "He will," M. Thiers said, "have no more of a majority than we; he, too, will be a protégé; he will have a protection which a former Duc de Broglie would have rejected with horror; he will be the protégé of the Empire." M. Thiers, on resuming his seat, was loudly applauded by the Left, and the Assembly adjourned amid great excitement.

The House reassembled at 2 P.M., when, after an energetic speech from M. Casimir-Perier on behalf of the Government, M. Ernoul presented, on behalf of the Right, an order of the day declaring that the new Ministry did not offer sufficient guarantees for Conservative interests. The Left demanded that the House should adopt the order of the day pure and simple, which M. Dufaure declared the Government accepted. This order of the day was rejected by the Assembly by 362 votes against 348, showing a majority of 14 against the Government. The Assembly then voted on M. Ernoul's order of the day, and the Government were again beaten by 16, the numbers being 360 and 344. During this voting the various leaders, both Right and Left, made strenuous efforts to maintain tranquillity, and they succeeded in keeping deputies within the limits of reason. As soon as the excitement caused by the announcement of the numbers had subsided, M. Baragnon demanded that the Government should declare its intentions, and the challenge was accepted by M. Dufaure. It was agreed to adjourn, and meet again at eight o'clock. On the reassembling of the House, M. Dufaure ascended the tribune, and announced that the ministers had resigned, and that their resignation had been accepted by M. Thiers. M. Dufaure proceeded to hand M. Buffet a message from M. Thiers, in which the latter announced that he delivered back to the Assembly the high functions which it had conferred upon him. Deep sensation was caused by this announcement, but M. Buffet immediately read out a proposal signed by General Changarnier and the Duc de Broglie, demanding the election of a new President. The Left hailed this proposal with violent objections, and a long and tumultuous scene followed. Then came a proposal from the Left, that the resignation of M. Thiers should be refused, but this was rejected by 368 votes to 339. Having proclaimed this result, M. Buffet endeavoured to pay a tribute to M. Thiers, but the Left yelled at the President of the Assembly, and forced him to resume his seat amidst insults, imprecations, and shaking of fists. When calm had been somewhat restored, M. Buffet read out the proposal that a new President should be elected. The Left attempted to interpose technical objections to this proceeding, but in the end these were overcome, and Marshal MacMahon was elected by 390 votes, the Left abstaining from voting. M. Buffet, attended by the members of the bureaux, then proceeded to have an interview with Marshal MacMahon, and in a short time M. Buffet returned and announced that the Marshal had accepted the post of President. The Marshal MacMahon afterwards sent the following letter to the Assembly:—

"Gentlemen,—I obey the will of the Assembly, the depositary of the national Sovereignty, and accept the functions of President of the Republic. A heavy responsibility is thrust upon my patriotism; but with the aid of of God and the devotion of the army, which will always be an army of the law and the supporter of all honest men, we will continue together the work of liberating the territory, and restoring moral order throughout the country; we will maintain internal peace, and the principles upon which society rests. That this shall be the case I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier."

There has been no disturbance of order in Paris or elsewhere. The leaders of the Left issued a proclamation exhorting their followers to "be calm," and the Radical journals wrote in a similar tone. As a precautionary measure, the troops were on Sunday confined to their barracks, but this order was soon rescinded when it was found that no disturbance seemed likely to occur. On Monday the *Official Journal* announced that a new Cabinet had been composed as follows:—The Duc de Broglie, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Vice President of the Council; M. Ernoul, Minister of Justice; M. Beule, Minister of the Interior; M. Magne, Minister of Finance; General Cissey, Minister of War, ad interim; Vice-Admiral Dompierre d'Hornoy, Minister of Marine; M. Batbie, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Worship; M. Deseilligny, Minister of Public Works; M. de la Bouillerie, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. When the Assembly met, the Duc de Broglie read the following message from the new President:—

"Called to the Presidency by the National Assembly, I have exercised my power by choosing a Ministry taken from your ranks. I am animated by a sentiment of respect for your wishes, and a desire always scrupulously to execute them. I believe the majority invariably constitutes the law in a parliamentary régime, and this is still more the case in the present instance, where, by virtue of the existing laws, the first magistrate of the Republic is the delegate of the Assembly and the delegate of the law. The Assembly had two great tasks to fulfil, the liberation of the territory and the restoration of order in a state of society disturbed by the spirit of revolution. The first of these objects has been pursued amid the unanimity of the national representatives. We can say with truth the redemption of our territory has met with no opponent. It would have been impossible to accomplish it if the country had not lent itself to the task with heroic patience, and it has been ably conducted by a man from whom a disagreement on questions of home policy alone could induce you to separate. I rely upon you to complete this task. The excellent relations which the former Government had established with foreign Powers lead us to adopt the same line of conduct. We desire the maintenance of peace and the reorganization of the army, which we shall actively persevere in effecting, animated only by a legitimate desire to repair the strength and retain the rank which belong to France. The home policy of the Government will be imbued with a character of social Conservatism. All the laws you have voted possess that characteristic. The Government is resolutely Conservative. We have numerous laws to enact. The bills on the reorganization of the army and municipalities and educational reform are drawn up, and I believe I have selected Ministers who are competent to discuss them. You will discuss the bills which you instructed our predecessor to submit to you and those already before you, and the Government will examine them and give you the result of their careful consideration. But previously to that the Government must act, and must introduce into and impress upon the administration the spirit of Conservatism, and cause the laws to be respected by appointing agents who will make them respected and themselves respect them. The Government will not fail in this duty and will defend society against all factions. The post in which you have placed me is that of a sentinel who has to watch over the integrity of your sovereign power."

After the reading of the Message the Assembly adjourned. On Tuesday, M. Thiers took his seat in the Assembly among the members of the Left Centre. Upon his entrance the Left rose and greeted him with three cheers. It is said that for the present the Republicans propose to maintain an expectant attitude. They have determined to recommend the officials of their party to remain in office until removed by the Government. This the Government has already done in a large number of departments, the new official being of course Conservatives. On Wednesday there was a rumour in Paris that a bill is shortly to be submitted to the Assembly which will confer the Presidency on Marshal MacMahon for five years. In consequence of this rumour there was a rise on the Bourse. There is, however (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*), as yet no confirmation of this statement; but it is certain that the Conservatives are intently watching parliamentary movements, and it is probable that a proposal will shortly be made either to fix the duration of the powers of the Marshal, or to render him irresponsible. It is also thought probable that the new Government will base its commercial policy on free trade principles; and it has been reported that Prince Napoleon is to be allowed to reside in France, and that M. Rane is to be brought to trial.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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"CURIOUS COINCIDENCES."

HAVE THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" KHIVA LETTERS BEEN WRITTEN IN FLEET STREET?

(Pall Mall Budget.)

THE *Daily Telegraph* is in difficulties. A few days since the *Globe* published a letter which cast a very deep shadow over the credibility of an Own Correspondent with the Khiva Expedition: even his existence, indeed, was thrown in doubt. There was a certain passage in a letter of the Own Correspondent, published on the 30th of April, which merely repeated, with a few striking differences, a paragraph that appeared in *All the Year Round* two or three weeks previously. These passages were printed in parallel columns, thus:—

Daily Telegraph, April 30, 1873.—"The Khiva Expedition."	*All the Year Round*, April 12, 1873.—"Sebastopol to Balaklava," p. 512.
As I quit the Trakleer . . . my eye . . . catches an old Tartar chief, whose features look doubly grim in their frame of snow-white hair, seated upon a little square carpet before a house. . . . There, in a strange weird contrast, are the two ages of Russian history. On the one side the railways and telegraphs, the gold-laced uniforms of the 19th century; on the other the tameless guerilla of the Eastern deserts; the same in every feature as when his forefathers swept Russia as with a whirlwind 600 years ago. He replies courteously to my brief salutation, but without losing for a moment the grand impassibility which is the birthright of all Oriental races. In all my travels I have seen few finer or more touching spectacles than this grand, lonely, irreclaimable old savage, lingering in the midst of a world which has long outgrown and forgotten him.	As I descend towards Balaklava . . . we see a fine-looking old man, who is seated on a sheepskin at the door of his hut, with stern bronzed features which look doubly grim in their frame of snow-white hair. It is a strange contrast; on one side railways, and steamers, and telegraphs, and all the appliances of civilization; on the other the last representative of the ancient barbarism, unchanged since the days when his fore-fathers swept all Russia as with a whirlwind 600 years ago. He replies courteously to our salutations, but without losing for a moment the stately impassibility which is the birthright of Oriental races. One can hardly conceive a stranger or more touching spectacle than this grand, lonely, irreclaimable old savage, lingering in the midst of a world which has long outgrown and forgotten him.

Some ugly inferences were drawn from the very "curious coincidence" of these passages; the more readily because the Khiva correspondent had chosen to add mystery to his letter by despatching it without date either of time or place. Of course the publication of the co-incidence makes the *Telegraph* uneasy. In a leading article it prints what is called an explanation, "for the honour of journalism." We perceive with regret that it is not by any means a successful one. The gist of it is that the article in Mr. Dickens's journal and the despatch in the *Telegraph* were written by the same hand; that the letter was really written first, but that the editor of the *Telegraph* thought it wise to delay publication in order that the correspondent "might get well upon his way;" moreover, "it was due to him to suppress the date and address of his communication, which might have cost him personal danger." As for the rest, "the cited passages described one scene, one individual, and one train of thought, in language which would probably not have been so nearly identical had not the author believed that his letter would have appeared long before his article." Whatever we may think of the former part of this explanation, there can be no doubt about the latter part. "One scene and one individual," says the *Telegraph*. But, not to speak of minor differences running through every word of the two descriptions, neither the scene nor the individual is the same. The Khivan correspondent, in a passage not included in the extract printed above, says he paints what he sees "on the boundary line of the everlasting desert:" the writer in *All the Year Round* describes what he saw on the road to Balaclava. The one moralizes from railways and telegraphs on the border of the desert; the other was in a scene where steamers also inspired the meditative mind. By both the same individual, with "his features doubly grim in their frame of snow-white hair," is described. But according to one account this individual is a "herdsman" (see *All the Year Round*); according to the other he is a "tameless guerilla of the Eastern deserts:" that is to say, he is a totally different individual, with the same features looking "doubly grim" in two different places. We are afraid that to call one of these descriptions a simple "*rechauffé*" of the other, and to speak of the *rechauffé* as an "irregularity rather than a fault," betrays a very weak sense of the veracities. Newspaper readers when they devour the despatches of Special Correspondents believe—and it is meant they should believe—that they are written in good faith, and not by "gentlemen of character" who with the same hand write two descriptions, of which one, at any rate, must be mere mendacious padding. It is impossible to believe in the Balaclava herdsman as well as in the Tameless Guerilla of the Eastern Deserts; but the pretended existence of both seems to give no concern to the *Daily Telegraph* nor to weaken its confidence in their author as a "Special Correspondent." He is "a gentleman of character," and can only be accused of an irregularity, not of a fault.

(*Globe*, May 30.)

WE have a sincere satisfaction in printing in another column a letter from Mr. George Augustus Sala, disclaiming all connection with the "Special Correspondence on Khiva" in the *Daily Telegraph*. For the honour of a justly esteemed reputation we rejoice over this disavowal, for the plot and the darkness thickens. A correspondent of the *Hour* this morning supplies another "coincidence," which we have verified, and can therefore endorse. The "Pictures by the Way" to Khiva, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on May 7th professes to discourse, among other places, of Tiflis. The correspondent seems to have got over his fears about divulging his whereabouts, or his editor is less careful of his safety. A paragraph commences, "As for Tiflis itself, which I leave as soon as my business is done, no description can do justice to it." Then comes a narrative professing to be a description of what the "Special" sees before him, introduced to prove that now in 1873 the local appearances in the "Persian town" are so characteristic that "you begin," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "to believe in the 'Arabian Nights.'" Now it so happens that in "A Glimpse of the Yemen Insurrection," which appeared in *Chambers's Journal*, No. 408, October 21, 1871, long before the Khivan Expedition—of the *Telegraph*—was thought of, a writer with a like object in view, namely, to prove that the existing state of things in an Arabian town "carries us back in a moment to the manifold wonders of the 'Arabian Nights,'" described Jiddah, "the famous port of the pilgrims, which is to Mecca what Yembo is to Medina, or Jaffa to Jerusalem." We reproduce the two descriptions in parallel columns for more easy comparison. It will be noted that the one relates to Tiflis, the other to Jiddah. As a preliminary remark, however, perhaps we ought to observe that the "Special" in the *Telegraph* says—"The Khiva expedition is merely the Yemen expedition over again." Possibly this may explain, or supply a key to, the unity of thought:—

Here, cross-legged on the doorsill of his father's shop, sits Aladdin, as he may have sat on the memorable evening when the African sorcerer invited him to that expedition of which we all know the result. There, with his axe stuck in his belt, trudges our old friend Ali Baba behind his laden asses, a shade of anxiety upon his weatherbeaten countenance, as if pondering whether he may not have forgotten the cabalistic, "Open Sesame!" or whether that brute Cassim may not ferret out the secret of his newly-acquired wealth. This veiled figure, gliding noiselessly by, must be the incomparable Princess Badroulbadour on her way to the bath, unconscious of the prying gaze furtively directed at her by the audacious owner of the Wonderful Lamp. Yonder, with its bare and brawny limbs outstretched upon the warm pavement, lies Hindbad, the porter, cursing his hard fate as the steams of Sindbad's kitchen salute his eager nostrils. And here, in their wonted disguise of Moussul merchants, go "the good Haroun Al Raschid" and his vizier Giafar, out for a "lark" about the town, as we have all seen them a thousand times in the long winter evenings of our childhood.—*Daily Telegraph*, May 7, 1873.	Here sits Aladdin at the door of his father's shop, just as he may have been sitting on that memorable evening when the African magician invited him to that expedition of which we all know the result. There, plodding methodically behind his laden donkey, comes Ali Baba, with an anxious expression on his weather' beaten countenance, as if doubting whether he may not have forgotten the cabalistic "Open Sesame," or wondering whether that brute Cassim will ferret out the secret of his newly-acquired wealth. This squat broad' shouldered fellow, waddling under a huge bundle, must be Hindbad, the porter, cursing his hard fate as the steams of Sindbad's kitchen salute his eager nostrils. Yonder veiled figure in yellow slippers, whose face is so closely muffled as to leave nothing visible save her brilliant eyes, is undoubtedly the "incomparable Princess Badroulbadour," on her way to the bath, all unconscious of the prying gaze furtively directed at her by the audacious owner of the Wonderful Lamp. And there, in their usual disguise of Moussul merchants, go "the good Haroun Alraschid" and his Grand Vizier, Giafar, out for a lark about the streets of the town as we have all seen them a thousand times in the long winter evenings of our childhood.—*Chambers's Journal*, Oct. 21, 1871.

Is it "impudent or libellous" to ask, as we do ask fearlessly and solemnly, what does the *Daily Telegraph* mean by presenting letters so compiled to the public as original? We can respect "enterprise," and we repudiate the vulgar insinuation that we are moved by "malice" or "spite" in pointing out what is substantially an imposition of the most flagrant character. But we cannot, and we have no hesitation in asserting that no honest man can, entertain the smallest respect for a trick of this description. We do not affirm, we do not even insinuate, that the *Daily Telegraph* has *knowingly* imposed on the public. Except on evidence the most conclusive, we would not hurl so crushing and ruinous an imputation upon any member of the press. But our contemporary must himself be the victim of an imposture. Whatever distance apart the two views of the "one scene and one individual" described in *All the Year Round*, on April 12th, and in the *Daily Telegraph* on April 30th, may have been, Tiflis is to the south of the Caucasus, Jiddah is away on the West Coast of Arabia, in Hejaz, a difference of about *twelve hundred* miles. Will the *Daily Telegraph* tell us that the account of Tiflis is identical with that of Jiddah, and that it was the editor of *Chambers' Journal* who was to be victimised? Did the *Telegraph* keep back this graphic account of Jiddah done into Tiflis out of consideration for the personal safety of its "Special" on the way to Khiva through Persia? We have no wish to press our contemporary unduly. He has deprived himself of the last claim to courtesy by the vulgarity of the abuse he has lavished upon us, and the dishonest motives to which he has insolently assigned our intervention. But let that pass. Perhaps it may at length be thought in Fleet Street that the "high position and influence" of the *Daily Telegraph* require an explanation which is at least consistent with itself and not more damaging than the fault—we beg pardon, "irregularity"—which it pretends to excuse. The honour of the whole Press is involved in this matter, and we now publicly call upon the *Daily Telegraph* to remove the scandal.

SUICIDE OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.

DR. LANKESTER recently held an inquest at Paddington on the body of Major Edward Pitchers Wilson Ripley, aged thirty-nine years, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who committed suicide at the Great Western Railway Terminus under the following circumstances. Mr. Thomas B. Christie, M. D., said he was superintendent of the Royal Indian Military Lunatic Asylum at Ealing, and knew deceased, who had formerly been under his care. He was a maniac. His was a case of general mania, caused by exposure to the sun in India. Since he left the asylum he came, quite of his own accord, on a visit for two or three days. On May 23 he left Ealing for town by train, and witness expected him back to dinner. On that morning he was in very good spirits, his usual state being low. He had been looking forward to his returning to India, and it was only two or three days before he committed the rash act that witness told him that he ought not to think of going out to India again, and he appeared disappointed. There was nothing else beyond that to cause him to commit the act. He knew the whole of the family, and was not aware that any one of them had committed suicide. Mr. H. John Holland, gunmaker, of New Bond-street, examined the pistol, a six-chambered revolver, and said it was his own manufacture, and he recollected selling it to a gentleman, who he afterwards learnt was Major Ripley, who walked into his shop, and said he wanted to look at a revolver, a pocket size. After seeing several he asked "what penetration?" Witness replied it would go through five inches. He then asked for some cartridges, and was told he could have a box. He replied, "Don't want them; let me have ten." The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind."—*Home News.*

A NEW PROPOSAL FOR A RAILWAY TO INDIA.

IN a few days, says a telegram from Constantinople, the project of M. de Lesseps will be formally submitted to the European public for establishing railway communication between Europe and India. A fundamental essential of the project being the consent and support of the Russian Government, M. de Lesseps addressed a formal proposition, dated May 1, to General Ignatieff, detailing his proposal for the construction of a railway traversing Central Asia, with a view to connect the extreme terminus of the present Russian system with the head of the Anglo-Indian system at Peshawur. M. de Lesseps observes that the realisation of this grand project, among other advantages which it promises, foreshadows the extinction of the jealousy and antagonism between England and Russia provoked by the condition of the intermediate territory of Central Asia. The distance from Calais to Orenburg is already traversed by railway, leaving on the Russian side fifteen hundred miles to be constructed from Orenburg to Samarkand, the Anglo-Indian system stretching out an arm 850 miles long from Peshawur to Samarkand. The total length requiring construction is 2,350 miles, linking together Peshawur and Calcutta, Lahore, Delhi, Kurrachee, and Bombay. The entire distance from Calais to Calcutta being about 7,500 miles, M. de Lesseps argues that the missing link is but one-third of that distance, and that its completion would enable travellers from London, Paris, Lisbon, St. Petersburg, &c., to reach Calcutta in about one week. He estimates the preliminary expenses at three million francs, and calculates that two years must be devoted to surveys. He propose to found a company for carrying out the scheme. He thus concludes:—"The object of this letter is merely to give a sketch of the project, and to announce myself as prepared to enter into negotiations with the Russian Emperor and Government on the subject. I wish to know whether they are willing to admit the principle of my project, whether the Russian Government will give a guarantee concerning the preliminary expenses and under what conditions the company may undertake the formation of the scheme, so as to obviate the engagement of a large capital without the certainty that the enterprise has proper opportunities for being secure and productive." On the 5th May General Ignatieff replied in a letter marked "Confidential." "I have myself," continues General Ignatieff, "journeyed through Central Asia, and can therefore personally bear testimony to the possibility of accomplishing your project. I have the strongest conviction of the grand future of the enterprise which, although at first sight it may seem hazardous, and, indeed, almost chimerical, is yet destined to be realised in a future more or less remote. We have to consider the antagonistic spirit which the present unfortunate position engenders between England and Russia. Your scheme accomplished, all mistrust and jealousy on either side must disappear. I am not able to express an opinion as to the aspect in which my Government will view the matter, but I may express the hope that the statesmen of England will on their part understand the importance of the question, and the advantages offered by your project. In view of all the commercial and political considerations involved, I do not hesitate an instant to promise you my personal support, and to express my sincerest wishes that your efforts may be crowned with entire and brilliant success. I shall to-day transmit to Prince Gortchakoff your letter. I shall not fail to recommend your project, and to communicate to you the manner in which your proposition has been received by the Imperial Government." With the tenor of that reply we are not acquainted; but it may be presumed that it has been favourable, since M de Lesseps is actively proceeding in the organization of the preliminaries of his scheme, which, it is said, will probably be introduced to the world by the Credit Mobilier of Paris.—*Home News.*

THE INDIAN BONUS QUESTION.

ANOTHER illustration of the old saw about many a slip between the cup and the lip has just been furnished by the postponement of Lord Elcho's motion on behalf of the Indian bonus claims, which was to have come off on Tuesday. In the latter part of last week, too late for the readers of our last issue, we learned that, owing to some informality in drawing up his notice, Lord Elcho's motion would have to be deferred until he could go through the process of another ballot, for the purpose of again fixing a day for bringing the question forward. The delay, no doubt, has its discouraging side, as every week brings us nearer to that part of the Session when members grow slack in their attendance unless a "whip" is got up for some special occasion. Lord Elcho's clients, however, need not despair. On the contrary, there is good reason to think that their prospects will, on the whole, be bettered by the unforeseen delay. New forces are being brought into the field, which bid fair to double their chances of success. Their battle will be fought, we understand, not only in the Lower but in the Upper House also. The name of Lord Derby alone will be a tower of strength for them among the peers, so many of whom, including Lord Salisbury, may be trusted to follow his lead. This new and promising move, in concert with Lord Elcho, will render it all but impossible for the India Office to evade compliance with the will of Parliament, if that should declare itself in favour of the Indian officers. We note, by the way, that Mr. Bourke means, on June 24, to "call attention to the pay, allowances and retirement of European officers employed in the Indian Army, and move for the appointment of a royal commission on the subject." This points, we suppose, in the first place to the present rules of pay and promotion in the Staff Corps, but it may also have an important bearing on the claims to bonus compensation. We should not be surprised if the Government were to offer to refer both questions, linked together as they are in various ways, to the arbitrament of a royal commission.—*Home News.*

LETTER AND STATEMENT FOR THE PROPRIETORS OF THE P. & O. S. N. CO.

FROM CAPTAIN GEORGE BAIN, LATE A MANAGER OF THE COMPANY.

(Continued from our Yesterday's Issue.)

I.—NEW SHIPS AND SUEZ CANAL DUES.

62. To perform an ordinary service through the Suez Canal, we require thirty-six to forty vessels, while it is only our *new* ships which are fitted with *compound engines* that are *profitably* adapted for using that route. On the other hand, shippers it is shown will not submit their cargo, when it can be avoided, to the transhipments we are forced to continue, and, in fact, certain valuable constituents have therefore directed that shipments shall not be made by our ships which tranship. It rests, therefore, with us to be provided with the necessary ships suited to the Canal service. If we fail as we have failed, we sacrifice dividends by sending ships through the Canal so unsuited as is our old fleet; or we foster the growth of competing companies by virtually providing them with the cargo which we cannot afford to carry, added to that which our constituents refuse to entrust to us for transhipment.

63. It is desirable therefore to dispose of the fallacies brought forward by the Chairman (as referred to below) with respect to the Suez Canal dues, so that the proprietors may see not only what is the cause of the deplorable manner in which we have failed to utilize the Canal, but the necessity for us to solve for ourselves the problem indicated above, or else submit in silence to the sacrifice of our dividends, and the transfer of our traffic to our wiser rivals. Mr. Hadow complained that the recent change in levying the Canal dues on the gross instead of the registered tonnage, not only involved the payment of an exorbitant price for the service performed by the Canal, but operated more severely upon our vessels than upon others which carried cargo and very few passengers. Surely it must be patent to all that the reduced *profits* on freight arise not from the Canal rates being exorbitant for the service performed, but because *competition* has lowered the freights, and we compete under conditions ruinous to us as compared with our neighbours. Therefore, if the Canal Company returns to the original mode of charging dues, or were even to abolish all dues, and we continue to use a fleet worked under these present conditions in competition with the rivals referred to, the result will be only by comparison a trifle less disastrous than at present.

64. The following extract from the report of 29th November, 1872, proves the rate at which that competition has extended, while we have refused to utilize the fleet provided by our predecessors, which through rapid and inexpensive reconstruction, should have placed us foremost in the field.

65. "The Directors have again to report an increasing competition upon all the Company's Eastern Lines. Upwards of 1,250,000 tons of shipping have passed through the Suez Canal in competition with the Company, against 700,000 during the previous year."

66. If it be assumed we require, as above, thirty-six to forty vessels suited for the Canal service, the following figures will show what progress we have made towards attaining that number of *suitable* ships. The section devoted to reconstruction will show under what conditions the rest of the fleet is worked, while that devoted to ships sold will indicate the result of "getting rid" so far of the fine old fleet. This section in dealing with "new ships" will treat as such those constructed since October, 1866, and the fleet list appended to the Report of 29th November, 1872, shows the following classification of the ships thus added:—

New Ships with *Old* Engines, viz.:	Sumatra, Columbian, Travancore, Deccan, and Hindostan	Bangalore,	6
Do. do. fitted with Compound Engines, and then *afloat*			8
Do. do. do. do.	then *building*.....		7 15
			21

Of these there were therefore suitable for the Canal Service (including those then building), only..... 15

The particulars of these ships are as follows:—

8 Ships afloat	28,157 Tons	4,500 Horse-power.
7 Ships building...	17,681 "	4,500 "
15 Ships *suitable*	45,838 Tons	7,600 "
6 Ships *unsuitable*..	14,586 "	3,106 "
21 Ships, Total	60,424 Tons	10,700 Horse-power.

67. The aggregate cost of these twenty-one ships amounts to about £2,040,000, exclusive of certain extras, but inclusive of the cost of the Columbian, repurchased into the service, and here treated as a new ship. I would remark here, once for all, that, as the nautical member of the Management, I have felt throughout imposed upon me a great responsibility in dealing with the question of *ships*, especially as I was the *only* nautical member, while the Board of Directors contained only two nautical members, viz., Admiral Sir William Hall and Captain Engledue.

68. On joining the Management, I urged the necessity of having ships of larger cargo capacity than those then composing the fleet, but was opposed on that point by Mr. Allan and Mr. Bayley. I pointed out, but in vain, that by having ships of larger cargo capacity, we should be enabled also to improve the passenger accommodation, there being well-founded complaints that our ships did not carry their ports sufficiently high, which entailed the necessity for keeping these ports frequently closed, and proved a grave objection in the Tropics, seeing we carried so many invalids, and passengers of a class to whom ventilation was a necessity.

69. To have adopted my recommendation to reconstruct our old ships (dating from the Nemesis in 1867), and thus, by increasing their size to provide the increased and improved accommodation, would, to a corresponding extent, have diminished the necessity for building new ships of the largest size. That the opposition I met was not based upon the abstract principle that the tonnage should be increased only by the acquisition of *new* ships, is proved by the repurchase of the Columbian in 1867, and the fact that in the same year I was recommended by Mr. Bayley to support a negotiation for the purchase of a ship, no longer new, which on examination I found unsuitably small.

70. In 1867, the Bangalore was nevertheless acquired. The Sumatra was purchased shortly afterwards, my appeal having been made in vain to Mr. Sutherland to support my recommendation to build no ships of less than 3,000 tons, although urging that his personal experience in China should have satisfied him that my recommendation was in accordance with the true interests of the company. In fact, but for my strenuous opposition, the purchase of these ships would have been followed by that of another actually five hundred tons smaller than either of these. After much opposition in the Management, I got admitted, through Mr. Anderson's support, the adoption of the principle, that future ships should be *much larger*. That resulted in the Deccan (delivered in December, 1868,) being the *first* of that description. Her present dimensions were furnished by me long before there was any agreement for her purchase by the company. These dimensions were restricted by the length of our Calcutta Dock. She was followed by the Hindostan, a sister ship,